## INTERESTING FROM THE SOUTH.

THE RETURNING LOYALTY OF THE PEOPLE

A RECENT TOUR THROUGH THE SOUTH.

## Distress and Suffering Persecution of the Paithful,

A highly cultivated and observant traveller, who has just returned from a tour of six weeks through asveral of the Southern States, has very kindly furnished us with eing as nearly correct as intelligence from such sus-icious regions of country can possibly be. The whole smor of this news tends to show the gradual returning the Southern people to their reason and sober second nought, and points to the increasing strength of a

last, towards the beginning of March, and west to the city of New Orleans. He found this latter on all sides. The only activity he could was in the War Department. In fact war pervaded everything. All kinds of ted. Previsions were very dear, as everything stry generally consumed. Coffee was selling as ainety cents per pound, which was the same price essee river, carry up large stocks of coffee that the East Tennesseeaus can get a cheerful for beverage without the luxury of paying such in Tennessee was having a very demoralizing effect he cause of secession; but facetionaly added that the ple in Richmond would have no objection to a little

ns with intelligent gentlemen, it was rapidly In many places he had met with persons cared about concealing their wishes for the urn of the old days of the united republic. He o' course, could see nothing of the defences of the place, which are carefully guarded from all outside observation; with the opinions were diverse concerning their strength and extent—some people representing them as being very formidable, while others represented the poposite. He arrived at New Orleans impositely after the fall of Fort Donelson, and at that time there was a general drumming up of reruits for the rebel service. The pressure for new levies was very greet, and it was said that all Mississippi was sing. The recruits were, however, a terrible set of case, gathered from among the lowest classes of the opplation. The cars were every day crowded with bester and levies, all poorly armed and supplied with lessity of bad whister. The recruits exhibited a degree of prefamily such as he never saw in his life, nor could believe existed. This could be seen by merely travelling with them on the cars. On the journey from New Orleans to Richmond be went on without any obstruction. When he arrived in Richmond he presented his letters to he Secretary of War, and asked for a pass through the inac; but the Secretary said the Confederate government and concluded to give no more passes while the war asted. He therefore left and went back into East Tennesses. There he found a very strong Union feeling. In fact, our informants says he never saw anything like it before. He never knew the real meaning of what was Union sentiments or Union men in the South until he came into East Tennessee. Some of the by allists passed him and his companions over one hundred and fifty-four miles over the Cumberland Mountains, through by ways and hedges and paths not generally known, as it was necessary for them to avoid the man went with our informant's party twenty-five miles, and asid he was ready to go a thousand times over again in this way the Unionists had from time to time passed over some while the war and over the counter of the passes. ver some three thousand persons by similar routes.

In the west and north of Texas there is also a very trong Union sentiment everywhere displayed, and the people are very anxious to see the old Stars and Stripce once more waving over their soil. But this reeling is, of course, latent, though increasing. The people speak their thoughts when they can safely do so, and is private, for they know well that if any man were to openly desiare himself in favor of the Union he would be hanged up in very short order. In fact, several persons have been hanged already for no greater effence than speaking in favor of the Union. On one occasion a man was taken out of San Antonie and forced upon a mule's back; a hempen cravat was then put around his neck and his hands pinioned behind him, while the rope around his neck was fastened to a tree. As long as the mule remasted standing under the tree he was safe enough but as soon as the animal got tired and moved away he tout his only support, and was soon daugling a corpse between lieuwen and earth. This is the newest and most exquisitely civil mode of hanging a man.

The whole country is thoroughly democratized. The stories which have been strouted in the North concerning the atroetties committed on the field of Manassas, on the dead and wounded, are, he says, by no means exagnerated. Our informant was told by several persons that it is mist a true that the house of the dead and wounded, are, he says, by no means exagnerated. Our informant was told by several persons

the stories which have been circulated in the North concerning the stroicties committed on the field of Manasas, on the dead and wounded, are, he says, by no means exaggerated. Our informant was told by several persons that it is quite true that the bones of the dead had been converted into all kinds of ornaments by the rebel soldiery. Spura, in some instances, were manufactured out of the finger and other armid were made out of the finger and other armid home. He himself saw a man in Texas gleefully exhibiting a scalp which he boasted that he had taken from the head of a Northern seldier at Manasas. Accounts of similar atrocities were very common.

In speaking of the inferior appearance of Southern recreits, this gentleman says that they are principally, especially in the far South, armed with bird and shot guns, accompanied by whiskey guaranteed to kill at forty yards. During all his travels he heard no more talk of the capacity of rebels to kill five to one of the Yankees. That boast seemed to have become completely subdued. On the other hand, he once heard two new recruits somewhat jocularly making calculationshow far they could run. One said the thought, in case of hard necessity, he could bring the head of a Yankee along with him. A comrade remarked that he had better take particular care of himself, for he might chance to fall on a big Kentuckian and rather lose his own head. While on the cars coming through Western Virginia, the passengers were all expressing their hopes that within thirty days the Southerners would whip the federats out of Tennessee, Kentucky and Virginia. One man wanted to bet \$500 on this operation, but did not find any takers.

There was great talk everywhere about burning cotton and tobacco- but the impression of this gentleman is, that there will be very little or no destruction of these articles. He was told that a good many planters had concealing to make one desperate stand in Virginia, and if they fail at Yorktown, then they must either surrender or convert he struggle into a

the struggle into a guerria war. As far as he soul learn there was a strong eactionary movement going on through every State at the South. A well informed, gentleman told him that there was a timon league in the city of Charleston of at least informed, gentleman told him that there was a timon league in the city of Charleston of at least five hundred them the control of the cont

gling is carried on by way of Matamores, and provisions and other necessaries are, therefore, not so scarce. Here

coffee as is sold at sixty cents per pound, as it comes in by way of Matamoros.

The people of East Tennessee have been used to oppressed. The robe's living there have been in the habit of pointing out the houses of Chaoa men to the rebel troops, whose custom is to enter and seize their beds, badding, clothing and other valuables; and whatever they cannot transport they burn or otherwise destroy. The lady of the house where this gentleman stopped in Texas thought it necessary to apologize for the mesare appearance of the bod dothing, from the fact that she had been compelled to stow away everything valuable from fear of an attack by the rebels. The soldiers have seized upon all the corn, bacen, pork, and everything belonging to the people that they could lay their hands upon. But before he left he heard that the rebels were getting frightaned at the result of their outrages. Several families were beginning to pack up and leave for Georgia, selling their property and clearing out for good. The East Tennesseans are very scrry that they are leaving. Some justice should be done these people by the federal government. They are loyal, and very anxious to see a Union army in their midst. The day that the Union troops shall cross the Cumberland Gap would be hailed by them with great joy. The people are willing to share their last loaf with the Union troops. The Confederate government has taken from them all the arms they ever possessed, and now a law has been passed calling upon every man, from eighteen to forty-five years of age, to enter the army, and giving extraordinary powers to the Geverner to draft the recruits into the regular Confederate service. Our informant beard a great many saying that if drafting was, as threatened, resorted to, they would not be able to see the tops of the Cumberland Mountains for the scattoring of the leaves, meaning that the Union men would soon decamp and join the raiks of the Eulon. There is very little of anything to eat in East Tonnessee. The tea drank there is made out of a kind way of Matamoros. The people of East Tennessee have been very grieve

of strong secession feeling, and was the clergyman who preached the first secession sermon in the Southern confederacy.

The secesh press publish all kinds of absurd "news" as coming from New York. One of the papers recently stated that they had received information from a reliable gentleman, that on coming down Broad street, in New York, he had seen the grass growing along the sidewalk. The possession of Huntsville by the federal army our informant regards as far more important than the capture of Cornith could be. Prominent men South are of this opinion, and generally confess that the jig is nearly up. Huntsville is so near is Stevenson that the possesion of Chatanooga will not be a very difficult matter.

In Northern Alabama there is a strong Union feeling. The Northern Alabama there is a strong Union feeling. The Northern Alabama there is a strong Union feeling. The Northern Alabama there is a strong Union feeling. The Northern Alabama there is a strong Union feeling. The Northern Alabama there is a strong Union feeling. The Northern Alabama there is a strong Union feeling the Northern Alabama there is a strong Union feeling.

The Porthern Alabama there is a strong Union feeling the Order of the Union men of East Tennessee; but the Governor issued a proclamation forbidding the transfer of any continuities and a preaft Confederate victory. The statement of Van Dorn, that he was not and could not be whipped, gave great astisfaction; but many persons were inclined to take the apertions with some grains of Salt. One of these latter observed that "the Yankees may whip the South, but they can never compel her to send representatives to Congress." This gentlemen concluded by saying that the rebel leaders are doing all they can to sustain the failing hopes of the people, and to encourage them to hold on te their treason a little longer.

The Rebel Congress and the First Day's
Battle at Pittsburg, Tennessee.
In the House of Representatives, at Richmond, on Monday hast, April 7, the great victory was announced, and the following resolutions introduced.—
Resolved, That Congress have learned, with feelings of deep joy and gratitude to the Divine Ruler of nations, the news of the recent glorious victory of our arms in Tennessee.
Resolved, That the death of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, the commander of our forces, while leading his troops to victory, cannot but temper our exultation with a shade of sadness at the loss of so able, skilful and gallant as officer.

officer.
Recolved, That, in respect to the memory of General Rehaston—the Senate concurring—Congress do now adjourn until twelve o'clock to-morrow.

GENERAL A. S. JOHNSTON.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 2.]

His countrymen, in their rejoicings, will not withhold the tribute of their tears, and coming generations will keep his memory fresh.

Exchange Hotel. Mr. Yancey is expected to night.

How Troops are Raised.

From the Memphis Appeal, March 29.]

The County Judge has appointed an agent for each ward in the city and each district in the county, to ascertain the names of every able bodied white male citizen, between the ages of eighteen and fifty-five years, resident therein, for militia purposes. These agents are not at liberty to refuse their appointments, but are required by law to discharge their duties immediately, under penalty of a fine of \$500 and one year's imprisonment. We learn that they commence their duties in this city this morning, and they desire especially to request keepers of boarding houses at once to prepare lists of the names and ages of their inmates, to be in readiness when called for.

The Force in Front of Yorktown.

[From the Petersburg Express, April 7.]
A couple of Yankees, captured by our pickets on Tuesday, stated that they were orderlies of General McClellan; that General McClellan was in command, and that their forces numbered one hundred and thirty thousand men. This is known to be a lie, although the army is believed to be very large, as Hampton Roads have been crowded with transports landing troops for a week past.

The Merrimac Out.

(From the Richmond Whig, April 8.)

It would not be practicable, even if it were desirable, to keep secret the important fact that the Virginia (Merrimac) has again salled forth. She left Norfolk yester'day, half an bour after noon, on what special errand benowe know no more than the reader. A gentleman whi was at Sewall's Point on Sunday informs us there was a that time abundant gamelin the Roads. It is not impossible, however, as we have received no tidings of any of the monster's treaks among the Yankee small fry, that rough weather may have prevented her attempting anything to this time. Commodore Tatnall is in command, and nobody will doubt that if mothing is done it will not be for lack of will and daring.

The Whig says "matters grow interesting on the Yorktown peninsula," but adds.—"The impression prevails that a general engagement will come on to-day, to-morrow, or during the week. We have every confidence that the gallant Magrader will give the invaders another Bethol."

Cumberland, in imperfect condition—only three of which were available at Nashville, while the transportation of the enemy was great.

The evacuation of Bowling Green was imperatively necessary, and was ordered before, and executed while the battle was being fought at Donelson. I had made every disposition for the defence of the fort my means allowed, and the troops were among the best of my force. The Generals, Floyd, Pillow and Buckner, were high in the opinion of officers of my command. They were popular with the volunteers, and all had seen much service. No reinforcements were asked. I awaited the event opposite Nashville. The result of the conflict cache day was favorable. At midnight, on the 16th, I received near of a glorous victory—at dawn of a defeat.

My column during the day and night was thrown over the river—(a battery had been established below the city to secure the passage). Nashville was meapable of defence from its position, and from the forces advancing from Bowling Green and up the Cumberland. A rear guard was left under General Floyd to secure the stores and provisions, but did not completely effect the object. The people were tearfied, and some of the twops were disheartened. The discouragement was spreading, and I ordered the command to Murfresboro', where I managed, by assembling Crittenden's division and the fugitives from Donelson, to collect an army able to office battle. The weather was inclement, the foods excessive, and the bridges were washed away, but most of the stores and provisions were saved and conveyed to new depole.

This having been accomplished, though with serious loss, in conformity with my original design, It marched outhward and crossed the Tennessee at

The weather was inclement, the floods excessive, and the bridges were washed away, but must of the stores and provisions were saved and conveyed to new dejots.

This having been accomplished, though with serious loss, in conformity with my original design, I marched southward and crossed the Tenessee at this point, so as to do-operate or unit with General Baseregard for the defence of the valley of the Mississippi. The passage is almost completed, and the head of my column is already with General Bragg, at Corinth. The movement was deemed too hazardous by the most experienced members of my staff, but the object warranted the risk. The difficulty of effecting a junction is not wholly overcome, but it approaches completion. Day after to-morrow, unless the enomy intercepts me, my force will be with Bragg and my army, marly —— thousand strong. This must be destroyed before the enemy can attain his object.

I have given this sketch, so that you may appreciate the embarrassments which surrounded me in my attempts to avert or remedy the disaster of Fort Donelson. The blow rens most disastrous, and almost without remedy. I therefore, in my first report, remained silent. This silence you were kind enough to attribute to my generosity. I will not lay claim to the motive to excuse my course. I observed silence, as it seemed to me the best way to serve the brave and the country. The facts were not fully known—discontent prevailed, and criticism or condemnation were more likely to augment than to cure the evil. I refrained, well knowing that heavy censures would fall upon me, but convinced that it was better to endure them for the present and defer to a more propitious time, an investigation of the conduct of the generals, for in the mean time their services were required and their influences useful. For these reasons, Generals Floyd and Pillow were assigned to duty, for I still felt confidence in their galantry, their energy and their devotion to the confederacy.

The test of merit in my profession, with the people is succ

Rebel Account of the Operations of General Burnside.

[From the Fayetteville (N. C.) Observer.]

We learn from a reliable source that up to the 21st instant Fort Macon had not been attacked, but that a Yankee regiment was at Sheppardsville on the night of the 21st. Sheppardsville is in Carteret county, about fourteen miles from Beaufort and ten miles from Fort Macon.

fourteen miles from Beaufort and ten miles from Fort Macon.

The enemy have taken possession of Swansborough, which is a small port at the end of Bogue Sound, about fity miles from Wilmington, and had advanced to Collecksville, in Jones county. General Ransom's brigade, we learn, is looking after them. Of the strength of our ferces in that section we say nothing; it is, however, believed to be ample.

Not half a dozen persons had left Beaufort, their means of egress having been cut off. The Carolina City Hotel had been burned by order, it is said, of Col. White, the commander at Fort Macon, for what reason we cannot imagine. Fort Macon, for what reason we cannot imagine. Fort Macon is fully provisioned for six months, which will serve for eight or ten months if carefully preserved. There are five North Carolina companies there, having about three hundred effective men.

These companies are—Capt. Blount's, from Wilson county; Capt. Cogadell's, formerly Andrews', from Wayne; Capt. Fool's and Capt. Manney's from Carteret, and Capt. Guyon's from Newbern. These have no higher officers than a captain, and Col. White, of the rebelarmy, is is command. He is a graduate of West Point, about twenty-eight years of age, and has been in the United States army. He has the reputation of being as brave a man as ever lived.

A number of negroes had run away and gone into

neis.

The enemy's boats went to Washington a few days ago and took quiet possession; the troops marched through the town and departed without perpetrating any of their customary outrages.

From our exchanges we learn that the Yankees hoisted the United States fing over the Court House, cheering it, whilst the people remained perfectly silent. They destroyed a gunboat and gun carriages; threatened to hang any negroes that came to their boats, and expressed disappointment at not finding a Union sentiment there.

Jeff. Davis to Take the Field.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 8.]

Addressing the other soldiers he said he intended to share their fate on the next battle field—come weal or woo he would be with them—and whatever might be tide, whether victory or defeat ensued, of one thing he assured them, "the cause is safe; we will conquer in the end." The address was very brief; but the effect was magical, putting the soldiers in glorious spirits.

We chronicle the incidents with inexplicable pleasure. Heretofore the President has not exhibited that warm human sympathy which so becomes the leader of a great cause in a dark hour, and which wins the heart and in spires the courage of the soldier as nothing else does. One touch of nature makes the whole world kin. Let the President show himself a man of feeling; let him visit the hospitals, let him, on all proper occasions, encourage the men who are fighting our battles, and he will quickly become what he ought all along to have been—
the loved and honored chief of a glorious cause and a great people.

The Steamer America Leef.

The Steamer America Lout.

[From the New Orleans Crescent.]
The steamship America, outward bound, with a cargo of 1,300 bales of cotton, was announced as having been lost. The Yankees, however, oid not obtain the coveted vessel and cargo. Finding the blockade tolerably effectual at the mouth of the river, the America put back and came in contact with a snap below the left and surrendered to the arms of old Father Missispip. No one hurt so far as we could learn, the owner of both vessel and cargo being in a position to withstand the loss and not have the least effect on their bank account.

Another Rebel Regiment Raised in East Tennnessee.
[From the Knoxville Register.]
On yesterday another regiment was organized at this place, the ten companies averaging, as we are informed, a larger number of men than any that have preceded them from this section of the State. The election of field officers resulted as follows:—Colonel, W. H. Bradford; Lieutenant Colonel, James W. Humes; Major, R. McFarlane.

A Clean Shot.

[From the Memphis Appeal, March 23.]
On the 18th instant the steamer Red Rover, tender to
the floating battery at Island No. 10, was perforated by
a forty pound piece of shell, which entered her hurricane
deck and made a big straight line of holes clean through
everything to her bottom, the timbers of which it sprung
sufficiently to set them leaking. The leak was soon stopped. Nobody was hurt.

## F INANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONDAY, April 14-6 P. M. To-day's bank statement compares as follows with that of last week:-

Week ending Loans. Specie. Circulation. Deposits. April 5. \$124,477,484 23,764,882 7,669,641 94,082,625
April 12. 122,683,580 34,594,668 8,004,843 93,759,063

Decrease. \$1,793,904
Increase. \$1,793,904
Increase. \$30,286 365,202

The decrease in the loans is greater than was expected, and shows that, notwithstanding the re-cent decline in prices, the banks are still sellers of their government securities. The loan line is now down to a very low figure indeed-very much lower than it would have touched had peace prevailed. The specie average continues to increase; the bulk of the increase, however, we suspect, consists of special deposits of coin, which are liable to be withdrawn at any moment. The decline in the deposits is smaller than was anticipated. We have received some letters seeking information with regard to the amount of government securities held by the banks. Inquiries of the kind must be addressed directly to the banks themselves. The only information which the public have ever been able to obtain with regard to the movements of the banks has been derived through private communications from individual bank presidents to members of the press. It has ever seemed to be the policy of the associated banks to keep the public in ignorance of their affairs. One correspondent suggests that Congress should call for a statement of the transactions of the associated banks with the government. It is evident that the public ought to know how much government paper in one shape and another is held by the banks. In what way the information could be best obtained we cannot at present undertake to decide. The money market is dull. Call loans are offered

everywhere at 6 per cent, and good mercantile paper at 6 a 7, with some exceptions at 5. Certiffcates of indebtedness are much inquired for at 97. on Seven-thirty notes go at par; six per cents (two yea 70tal.....\$123,412,471 34,594,665 8,004,843 93,759,663

notes) at 100% a %. Mr. Cisco received \$1,600,000 of the new notes this morning from Washington, chiefly thousands and five hundreds. Government is using all the small notes to pay troops. The prokers report an increase in the volume of country currency. Country banks, by depositing United States sixes and drawing currency from the Eank Superintendent, can make about twelve

per cent on their investment. Very little is doing in foreign exchange as yet. Rates are lower, say 1121/4 a 1/4 for sterling and 5.021/4 a 5.05 for francs—bankers' bills in both instances. There is very little inquiry indeed, or rates could not decline in view of the general prospects of the country. Gold is steady at 101%

Stocks were inactive to-day, and government securities were '\( \) lower. Pending the important military movements which are in progress the public have withdrawn from the market; and speculators who have no stocks, and could not deliver 500 shares of cash stock if they were called upon, succeed in depressing the en tire list by offering their options. There is very little difference between the closing quotations of to-day and those of Saturday, prices are, if anything, a fraction lower, though Pacific Mail, Prairie du Chien and one or two other prominent securities are better. The fact is there is no business doing. The market closed dull, the following being the last prices:—United States 6'a, registered, 1981, 93½ a ½; do. 6'a, coupen, 1881, 93½ a ½; do. 5'a, 1874, 86 a 87; Tennessee 6'a, 54 a ½; Virginia 6'a, 57 a 58; Missouri 6'a, 48½ a ½; Pacific Mail, 100½ a ½; New York Central, 89½ a ½; Erie 3684 a ½; do, preferred, 60½ a ½; 82½ a ¾; Erie, 36½ a ½; do. preferred, 60½ a ½; Hudson River, 36 a ½; Harlem, 12 a ½; do. preferred, 30 a ½; Reading, 42½ a ¾; Michigan Central, 54½ a ½; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 22½ a ¾; do. guaranteed, 45½ a 46; Parenteed, 1924 a ½; Contral 60½ a ½; Golona nama, 120 a 122; Illinois Central, 60% a %; Galena and Chicago, 67 a %; Cleveland and Toledo, 45% a %; Chicago and Rock Island, 54% a %; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, — a 62; Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, 261/4 a 1/2; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati, 114 a 115; New York Central 7's. 1876. - a 103; Erie third mortgage bonds, 9134 a 92; Michigan Central 8's, first mortgage, 991/2 a 100; Illinois Central bonds, 7's, - a 891/4; gold, 101% a %.

The defalcation in the Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company has given rise to some inquiry among underwriters. It is not known exactly to what extent the company will be a sufferer. It is supposed that \$30,000 will cover the amount of the overissue; and the company has obtained from Mr. Pentz, the late Secretary, an assignment of various securities and other property. Mr. Pentz is understood to have left the city for parts unknown. A long period of time has elapsed since we last had an overissue of stock to

The business of the Sub-Treasury was as follows to-day:- 
 Receipts
 \$2,769,765.00

 —For customs
 181,000.00

 Payments
 1,376,120.00

 Balance
 7,740,004.36
 The exchanges at the Bank Clearing House this

orning were \$22,718,922 05, and the balances \$1.491.002 77. The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey

has declared a semi-annual dividend of two and a half per cent, payable on the 16th inst. The Chicago Journal of Friday evening thus

notices money matters in that city:-

There is rather more activity in money matters to-day-Exchange is easy but steady, at para ½ per cent pre-mium buying, and ½ per cent selling. The new issue of Treasury notes has had a tendency to weaken the mar-ket for gold, and rates are rather easier—buying at 1a 1½ and selling at 1½ a 2 per cent premium. Quarter-masters' vouchers are quite pienty, but we have heard of no sales; the best offers made were 80c. a 94c.

marks:—
Affairs in the money market remain dull and uninteresting. Exchange is firm, but the demand is fully supplied by the banks at the current rate of premium. Money is pleaty enough for all regular business demands, which at present are comparatively limited.

The St. Louis Democrat of the 9th inst. says:—
We hear some talk of the Merchants' Bank resuming specie payment on the 1st of May next, but we have no authoritative statement to that effect from the bank itself. The Merchants' is one of the banks of this city that did not avail itself of the benefits of the small note law, approved May 15, 1861, and what her directory will do under the circumstances remains to be seen. The banks which did accept that law, and issue small notes, were given until January 1, 1863, to resume, and those which did not so accept availed themselves of the benefits of the "relief" act, which requires them to resume on the 1st day of May.

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	Chatham 748,651	119,155	80,874	457,481
	Chemical 1,686,887	2,499,933	145,795	4,287,645
	Citizens' 814,891	146,285	154,749	645,017
	City 2,154,312	1.114.767		2,989,714
	Commerce 13,469,484	1,114,767 1,757,719	1,975	5.644,548
	Commonwealth. 1,684,636	246,664	283,911	1,026,093
	Continental 2,872,953	284 003	218.357	1,156,632
	Corn Exchange. 1,991,640	528,776	201,135	1,370,886
	Dry Dock 468,410	113,297	147,744	299,316
	Fast River 314,033	41,940	103,549	216,924
	Fulton 1,334,168	424,557		1,297,219
	Greenwich 414,027	415,311	97,826	553,382
		70,262		372,222
		138,561		768,594
	Imp. & Traders' 2,683,098	291,881	183,760	1,574,319
	lrving 719,665	105,178	115,228	499,323
	Leather Manuf. 1,396,072	731,224	194,083	1,089,639
	Manhattan 4,601,155 1	,744,161	112,961	4,110,419
	Manf. & Merch., 736,396 Marine 1,035,015	205,931		611,247
	Marine 1,035,015	187,803	190,979	652,798
	Market 1,629,652	260,092	221,938	1,962,145
	Mech. & Traders' 1,972,880	219,948	165,639	898,046
	Mechanics' 3,638,073	710,520		2,579,721
	Mech. Bkg. Ass. 687,014	154,181 215,590	86,552	410,443
	Merchanta' Ex 2,046,325	215,590		1,102,585
	Merchanta' 4,436,733 1	,461,083		3,017,996
	Mercantile 2.797,162	504,234	6,995	2,238,495
	Metropolitan 6,149,621 1	,789,358	247,651	4,842,181
	Nassau 1,698,106	308,496	47,355	1,168,641
	National 2.060,070	446,323	159,275	1,058,187
	New York 3,828,469 1	.786.592	420,004	3,363,844
	N. Y. Exchange 353,913	57,806	102,637	333,801
	N. Y. County 820,342	68,494	76,324	288,681
	North America. 1,894,282	248,068		1,258,428
	North River 624,897	100,617	73,042	454,424
	Ocean 1,637,944	266,425		1,046,257
	Oriental 509,421	107,288	99,984	485,062
	Pacific 1,115,266	201,975	133,503	888,399
		,552,950		6,798,063
	People's 723,466	105,738		547,399
	Phenix 3,125,739	628,417		2,269,050
	Republic 3,836,490 1	253.955		2,622,971
	Seventh Ward 1,203,800	290,189		784,582
	Shoe & Leather. 2,585,114	266,454	314,471	1,538,939
	St. Nicholas 1,248,170	136,543		677,989
				3,305,000
		832,968		969,955
	Tradesmen's 1,612,451	236,438	TIME 1094	Secretary States (1)
	Union 3,048,073 1	CARRY MARK	190,566	2,816,009

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT. MONDAY, April 14-6 P. M.

\$5 62% for pearls and pots. Becauseroyse - Flour - The market was again heavy and dull, and closed atta decline of 5c. per barrel. The chief sales were made to the home trade. The sales embraced 7,000 bbls., closing within the following range of

Extra State. \$4 90 a 4 95

Extra State. \$5 00 a 5 10

Superfine Western \$4 90 a 4 95

Common to choice extra Western \$5 00 a 6 95

Canadian. \$5 00 a 6 40 outhern mixed to good superfine..... -Canadian flour was easier, especially common and medium grades. The sales were 1,500 bbls. at thembove

quotations. Southern flour was heavy, and inside brands were lower. The transactions embraced about 900 bbls. were lower. The transactions embraced about 940 bins., closing within the range of the above quotations. Ryo flour was in fair demand, with sales of 200 bbls, at the above figures. Corn meal was steady within the range of the above prices. Wheat was quiet and dult, and in the absence of sales of mement quotations were nominal. Corn was quiet, while sales were moderate, having been comined to about 18,000 a 20,000 bushels, including Western mixed, in store, at 58%c. and 59c. a 60c., delivered, and New Jersey yellow at 50c. a 60c. Ryn was in fair request, with sales of 1,700 bushels at 79c. at 15¢c on the wharf and delivered. Bariey was steady with sales of 2,000 bushels Canada West at 31. Bariey mails wan quiet at 31. Oats were sull and lower. Sales of Wastern and Canadáns were made at 38c. a 39c. and prime State at 50c.

Covers was quiet and sales were limited, while quotations were sominal.

Fractures.—Rates were rather atifier, with more offering. To Liverpoof 1,500 bbls, flour were engaged at 18. 3d.: 1,700 packages lard and 756 boxes bacon were engaged at 18. ad., and 50 bbls. flour wheat. To London 2,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 25c. of the sales was asked, and 55¼d. for wheat. To London 2,000 bbls. flour were engaged at 23c. of 1,600 bbls. flour were sugged at 23c. of 1,600 bbls. flour were was taken up for London, to load in part with corn at 6d.

Corron.—The market was firm, with sales of 1,600 bales. To opened in the forenoon at 27½c., but closed at

at 6d.
Corrox.—The market was firm, with sales of 1,600 bales. It opened in the forencon at 27½c., but closed at 28c, in the afterneon, with an upward tendency in prices. HAY.—The market was quiet, with sales at 70c, a 75c, for shipping, and at 80c, a 85c, for city use, Molasses.—A sale of 50 hhds. Cuba muscovade was made at 25c.

for shipping, and at 80c. a 86c. for city use,

Molasses.—A sule of 50 hhds. Guba muscovado was
made at 25c.

Naval Storrs.—The supply was very much reduced,
and sales limited at the full prices of last week.

Provisions.—Pork.—The market was heavy and dull,
while prices were lower; the sales embraced 50c a 600
bbls. at \$12 75 a \$12 81½ for new mess, \$12 50 a \$13 50
for Western and city prime mess, and \$10 12½ a \$10 37½
for new prime.—Beef was moderately active; sales of
200 tierces ladia mess were made at \$23. Beef hams were
quiet. Cut meats were stiff and in steady request, with
sales at 4½c. a 5c. for shoulders, and 5½c. a 6½c. for
hams, and 700 boxes at pt. Bacon was in moderate
demand, with sales of 400 boxes at 7½c. for short ribbed
and 7½ a 7½ for short clear. Lard was firm, with sales
of 1,000 packages at 7½c. a 8½c. Butter was steady at
last week's prices, with moderate sales. Cheese was 7c.
SUGARS.—The market was steady, with a steady de
mand from the trade. The sales footed up about 300
hhds. Cubas, within the range of 6½c. a 6½c. for refining goods, and 7½c. a 7½c. for grocory grades; also
20 do. Posto Rico at 7½c., and 100 boxes at p. t.

WHISKRY.—The market was fairly active and firmer,
with sales of 600 bbls. at 23c.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Movem	ents of De	ean Stea	mers.
	FROM BU	ROPK.	A TROUB IN AND
Names.		Date	AND REAL PROPERTY.
Oity of New York	Liverpool	Awril	2New York
Hibernian	Liverpool	April	3. Portland
Canada	Liverpool	April	5 Boston
Teutonia	Southamptor	April	9New York
Persia	Livernool	Angil	12New York
Bremen	Southamplor	April	16 New York
British Queen	Livernool	April	19 New York
Europa	Liverpool	Aneil	19 Boston
Borussia	Southamptor	Apri	23 New York
Hansa	Southamptor	April	30. New York
		THE RESERVE TO SECURE	accrementation in the
September 1970	FOR EUR		SECOND CONTRACTOR
Niagara	Boston	April	16 Liverpool
City of New York	New York	April	19 Laverpool
Hibernian	Portland		19 Liverpool
St George	New York	April	19 Glasgow
Bavaria	New York	April	19 Hamburg
Asia	New York	Apri	23Laverpool
Kangaroo	New York	April	26 Liverpool
Canada	Boston	April	30 Liverpool
City of Baltimore.	New York	Mav	3 Liverpool
Teutonia	New York		3 Hamburg
ment with the same	FOR CALIF	ODYTA.	
DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON NAMED IN			03 4
Ariet	New York	·····APF	21Aspinwaii
North Star	New York	······································	1Aspinwa
Northern Light	New York	мау	12Aspinwan
- nerpronensing	mysen as the time		Silver and and
ALMA	NAC FOR NEW 1	FORK-THIS D	AT.
SUN RISES	5 21   M	OON RISES	eve '8 25
SUN SETS			

Port of New York, April 14, 1869.

CLEARED. Nendt. Ship F Southard. Woodworth, Havana—J W Elwell & Co. Ship Sunderland (Br), O'Brien, St John, NB—J F Whit-1894 Co. Bark Beaver (Br), Chipman, Cork—Brett, Son & Co. Bark Traveller (Br), Randall, Pernambuco—J L Phillips &

Bark Traveller (Br.), Randall, Pernambuco—J L Phillips & Co.

Bark Texas, Pendeton, Philadelphis—T H Sandford.

Brig Canton (Br.), Sulis, Barbados—B F Smail.

Brig Onward (Br.), Higgins, Barbados—Smith, Jones & Co.

Brig Lizzie Treat, Crowell, Zaza—Simpson & Mayhew.

Schr Youth (Br.), Kage, St John, NB—P I Nevius & Son.

Schr J H Tilton, Jesier, Chincotague—M Parker.

Schr J B Bleecker, Edwards, Philadelphis—J W McKee.

Schr Isabel, Taylor, Philadelphis—J W McKee.

Schr Machel, Taylor, Philadelphis—J W McKee.

Schr Machel, Taylor, Philadelphis—J W McKee.

Schr Otter Rock, Lane, Bangor—R P Buck & Co.

Schr Forest, Wilson, Bangor—R P Buck & Co.

Schr Choctaw, Harding, Warehum—H S Rackett.

Schr L Russell, Hodges, Newport—E D Burbhut & Co.

Schr Doretta Kahn, Miner, Hartford—H S Rackett.

Schr United, Vail, Norwich—C B Harvey.

Schr S W Hall, Paddock, Middetown—H S Rackett.

Schr United, Vail, Norwich—C B Harvey,
Schr S W Hall, Paddock, Middetown—H S Rackett.

ARRIVED.

Ship Alice Ball (of Boston), Adams, Havre, Jan 15, in Italiast, to master. Had atcong westerly gales the entire passage; split sails and received considerable damage to rigging; Shi inst, Int 25 St. long 658, spokes ship Pequot,
Davis, 76 days from G Secol, Hill, 85 Nazzire, 67 days, in Ship, 16 pastern Has had heavy westerly and casterly males the entire passage; split sails, sc; 2d inst, int 34 19, long 66 19, spoke schooper Passport, Horton, 96 days from Giralter for New York, leaking badly and on short allowance; would try to get into the nearest port. (Has since arrived at Bermuda.) The Pepperell was bound to Saco, but put in consequence of being short of provisions, and sails budly split; came into this port for orders.

Ship Colombo, Stewart, Marzeellles, Feb 2, with mize to J Atkins & Co. has bad westerly gales the whole passage. March 16, lat 37 33, lon 40 49, at 8 P M, boarded the wreck of herm brig Queen — could not distinctly read where she hailed from, but made it Brayport; had lost foremart, rudder gone, and was waterlogged; everything washed from the houses on deck, boats gone, and had apparently been atripped; took from her the wheel and a staysait; she had not been long in that stiratian; coming on deck, could make ne further examination. Still inst, of Barnegat, took a heavy NE gale, and was blown as far south as Chinoleague.

heavy NE gale, and was blown as far south as Chineoteague.

Ship Marin, Clark, Neuritas, March 29, with sugar &, to
mean Salied in company with bark M C Dyer, for New

Ship and the company with bark M C Dyer, for New

roller, all for New York, salied a few days before Passed
going up the river, brig Thos Owen, 18 days hence. 10th inst,
was within 15 miles of Sandy Hook, and blown 20 miles S of
Cape Henlopen in the late gaie; lost bulwarks and a small

part of deck load.

Bark Jane Anderson (Br, of Arbroath), White, Galway, 27
days, in ballast, to Jackson & Neill.

Bark Elwine Kreplin (Prus), Fischer, Boston, 4 days, in
ballast, to load for Europe.

Brig J C Coale (of Baltmore), Lindeq, Rio Janetro, Feb
10, via Delaware Braskwater April 11, with coffee, to Kirkland & You Sachs. March 26, lat 22 17, lon 70 14, spoke brig
Montrose, from Baltmore for West Indies; 31st, lat 32 31,
lon 71 43, spoke ship Wizard King, 5 days from Borton for
Ship feland.

lon 71 43, spoke ship Wizard King, 5 days from Boston for Ship Island. (Brem), Nordenholf, Rio Janeiro, Feb 6, via Brig Johanna (Brem), Nordenholf, Rio Janeiro, Feb 6, via Delaware Breakwater April II, with coffee, to Napier, Weis-ford & Rankin. Brig Isabella, Hanfield, Pava, March 11, and the River 13th, with cotton &c. to B L Corning. Was off the Highlands 10th, and blown to lat 37 by the NE gale. Jan 2, at night (on the outward passage). John Cardo, of Italy, seamon, was lost overboard. Brig Abby Thaxter (of Bangor), Eaton, Clenfuegos, March 22, via Delaware Breakwater April 11, with sugar &c, to master.

Jones & Co. Was up to the late NE gale. March 31, lat 26
46, lon \$1 10, spoke ship Wallace, hence for Port Royal, all
well on board.
Brig Sarah Peters, Highins, Port Royal, April 2, in ballast,
to G & E J Peters.
Schr Cordelia (1 masts), Horn, Liverpooi, March 21, with
miss, to Thes Dunham.
Goodsil, Cardenas, 16 days, with sugarage to the state of the state of the state of the state
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SAILED. Steamship Atlantic, Port Royal From Quarantine—H B M gunbo Vind during the day SW to S.

Miscellaneous.

Parks Ture-The new propeller steamship Ta-Kin ended for the China trade, went down the Hay yeste

and will get her "orders" in due acason.

Bark Danokan Prancia, remains ashore off Lewes, DelHer cargo is being discharged, and should the weather on
time favorable she will be got off in a few days.

Bu Bark Excomi—About 20,000 bushels of red wheat, is
maged on board Br bark Record, hence for Liverpost, which
put into Hermuda in disfress, were to be soldint auction off
inst, for the benefit of all concepted.

Bu Bark Excurarguess—About 20,000 bushels of corn, da
maged on board Br bark Enchadtress, before reported pu
into Hermuda in disress, on the passage shence for dork
were to be sold at another on the Stainst, for the benefit of
all concerned.

all concerned.

BI BARK SHARKON, from Baltimore for Liverpool, which returned to B some time since in distress, cleared 11th to resume her voyage, having repaired.

BARK WAYKHIN, before reported abandoned, was 604 toner register, built in 1856 at Kennebunk, Mc, whome she halled,

Paus Banz Emiliz, Schroeder, hence for Queen ported missing, had on board 20,505 bushels wheat, built at Colourg in 1855 and halloff from that port and raid Ally. SPIRE TO BWATING has been towed to Saunders' ratiway near Dutch Island, where she will be taken out and repaired that Pryor received \$40 damages from the captain of the sch Island House, for the outrage committed on Sunday tast by his crew.

his crew.

Berevina, April 8—The schr Passport. Jamesp.
Capt Horton, from Palermo 115 days, and 19 from
tar, with fruit and sulphur for NYouk, struck on it
off the weat end of the island, on the 8th inst (be
poried); after discharging 2000 boxes was got off air
ting the harbor, and is leaking so freely as to rende
cessary to keep the pumps going all the time. The
being discharged in very bad order, and will be so
(By letter to Ellwood Halter, Esq. Board of Underwin

The following table gives a summary of the vessels in the harbors of New York, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston, Sayasanah, New Orleans and Galveston, at the latest accounts from each of those ports:—

Steamships.

Whalemen.

Are at Sag Harbor I3h inst, bark Columbia, McCorkis, Sa Catharines, with 700 sp and 225 wh on beard. Reports spoke Dec 12, Benj Tucker, NB. 240 bbis: iat 24 d., lon 36 d.5, bark Falcon, 450 sp; Cornelia, 150 do; A B Tucker, 175 do.

The Norwegian bark Peter arrived at Queenstown Massacratic proported foundered.

tick and Yorkshire, Fairbanks, NYork. Gld Sith, Alex Marshall, Marshall, NYork. Sld Sith, Alex Marshall, NYork. Sld Sith, John Bell (8), Seott, Hallfax and NYork; ClarisSld 29th, John Bell (8), Seott, Hallfax and NYork; Clarissa Currier, Flitter, NYork.
Advertised Spth, Novewgian (s), for Portland April 3: CaAdvertised Spth, Novewgian (s), for Portland April 3: Cadiada (s), for Boston Sit; City of New York (s), for NYork
Lit: Ferris (s), for do 15th; Harvest Queen, Young, for do April I.

LONDON—Sid from Gravesend March 27, Plying Mist, Stick ney, Glasgow and New Zealand, Java, Daggett, Syork, Middlassonoucus, March 28—Arr brig Am Union, Bartlett Yarmouth,
MARSHILLES, March 27—In port bark Paramount, Bray, for
Palermo Sith to load for Boston.
MESSINA, March 22—In port bark Revolution, Webb, from
MESSINA, March 22—In port bark Revolution, Webb, from
MESSINA, March 22—In port bark Seventiality of the Sevential

Palermo 28th to load 10° Boston.

Messixa, March 22—In port bark Revolution, Webb, from Marseilles art 18th, to load for Boston. Sid 16th, bark Starlight, Berry, Boston.

Neuviras. March 29—In port brigs Anits Owen, Wallace, for NYork ldg, vesta. Fuller, from Hawana, for NYork do, cht in Hawana at \$7 per hind; sche C N Farnsworth, Rich, for NYork wig to complete deck load. In the river 28th, brigs Thos Owen, from NYork. Sid 29th, bark M C Dyer, NYork, previously, bark Ocean Bride, do, brigs Machias, and Ocean Traveller, do.

Onessa, Februer 22—In port ship Tempest, Whitney, from Licata 19th. The Sex, Munsou, from Girgenti are 20th. drive. Sutyrnote, Weston, from Girgenti are 20th. drive. Start Start, From Leghert art 17th, unc. Lucy Hoywood, Stone, from Cadia, do; schrs Wm Hunter, Raker, in Licata 19th. Sex, Munsou, from Carthagana just in Licata 19th. Sex Munsou, from Carthagana, 18th. Pury, Kent, do; 29th, brig Caimnek, Johnson, Philadelphia.

Pata, March 11—Iu port brig Robert A Fisher, for New York, Idr.

Potra au Phince, March 19—In port bark Wilhelmine, Mc-Ewen, from Myerk, disg; brig King Brothers, Larraway, from do, do.

QUERNSTOWN, March 12—Arr Mooubeffin, Dow, Iquique (and sid for Livernool). from do, do.

QUINNSTOWN, March 28—Arr Moonbefim, Dow, Iquique
(and ald for Liverpool). In port Sparkling Wave, Emery, and
Johanna Anthonicue, Echelaburg, for NYork ready.

THINNY, March 22—In port bark Sciellan, Lavender, for Palermo to load for Boston.

Tank BAY, CGH, Feb. 22—In port ship Scramer, Snow.

from Moulmein for Falmouth, E; schr E C Felter, Weich,

Johanna Anthonicue, Echelsburg, for NYork ready.

TRIENTE, March 22—In port bark Seilian, Lavender, for Patermote load for Roston.

TARK BAY, CGH. 22—In port bark Seilian, Lavender, for Patermote load for Roston.

TARK BAY, CGH. 22—In port bark Seilian, Lavender, for Patermote load for Strome. The Montreal for Feller, Welch, from NYork.

American Ports.

BOSTON. April 12, PM—Cid shins Chas Davenport, Kelly, Liverpool. Molocka, Norton. Montreal to load for Surope, hark Elias Pike, have, Demarar, brig Dani Boone, Segar, Pater Elias Pike, have, Demarar, brig Dani Boone, Segar, Daniel Washimton; J Martin, Harding, Philadelphia. Sid, wind NE, shin Liverpool Packet; barks Avola, Eureka. Ship Eyebangs and bark Daniel Weister started and anchored in the Roads, but probably went to sea on Sunday.

13th—Arr steamer Saxon. Baker, Philadelphia. Sid, wind NE, ship Minnesota; brig Caroline.

BALTIMOKE, April 12—Cid ship Onward, Coomba, Belfast; schrs Silver Star, Holt, Curacoa; Flying Scud, Carmine, Barbados; Lookout, Thornton, Portland; George W Grice, Palmer, NYork; Herald, Knight, Fall River; Narcissa, Reh, Norwich, Sid Br bark Shartson, King, Liverpool.

BATH, April 11—Cid schr Hannibal, Wentworth, Massau.

HRISTOL. April 11—Arr sloop Bhode Island, Remigion, NYork Sid sloop Wm H Bowen, Brotherion, NYOrk.

ELIZABETHPOET, April 12—Cid schra Tryphenia, Nickerson, Boston; Leader, Bearse, Cohasset; R Borden, Arnold, and Orion, Davis, Fall River; J L White, Harvey, Dighton; J Parker, Wheeler, Providence; Peas, Champlin, Norwich; sloops May E Bayley, Caster, Providence, Fear, Cobiegh, Newport; Gleaner, Waceler, Bridgeport; Margaret, Pough, Keepsie.

EASTPOORT, April 12—Cid schra Harvey, Dighton; J Parker, Wheeler, Providence, Fear, Cobiegh, Newport; Gleaner, Waceler, Bridgeport; Margaret, Pough, Keepsie.

EASTPOORT, April 13—Arr sloops Helen, Babcock, Elizabethhort; I harden, Colina, Nyork, Sid schra Monte, Sid schra Bright, Lavender, Schraft, Bright, Lavender, Schraft, Bright, Lavender, Schraft, Bright, Lavender, Schraft, Brig

S. hr Wolcott, Parker, Boston, 2 days.
Schr R. Smith, Russell, Portland, 2 days.
Sicopy van Tassel, Cold Spring.
Sicopy van Tassel, Cold Spring.
Sicomer George Peabody (U S transport), Travis, Hatterate Told Spring.
Steamer Mars. Nichols. Philadelphia.
Steamer Mars. Nichols. Philadelphia.
Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton.
Sicopy R. Schreibert, Spring Handler, Spring Handler, Spring Handler, Nyo, Nyork; sloope Lady Adams, Smith, Ellisabethport; Spring Handler, Nyo, Nyork; sloope Lady Adams, Smith, Ellisabethport; Spring Handler, Nyo, Nyork; sloope Lady Adams, Smith, Ellisabethport; Spring Handler, Nyo, Nyork; sloope Lady Adams, Smith, Blingher, Nyork, Smith, Blingher, Nyork, Smith, Blingher, Nyork, Smith, Blingher, Ny